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The Seaxe

Newsletter of the Middlesex Heraldry Society

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De Salis – a Middlesex Family

by **Marjorie Kirby**

The **De Salis's** came to Middlesex as emigrants in the mid-18th century and from then until 1920 they lived in various houses in the Hillingdon/Harlington area and many of them are buried, or have memorials in Harlington Parish Church.

The **Salis** nobles, who must have been Salian Franks, possessed Salic lands in the Bregaglia Valley in the Grisons in Switzerland in the 10th century and lived in the castle of Catellatz

Subsequently they adopted a shield of arms (forming in heraldic terms) a ***rebus*** or allusion to the name - that is a willow tree or salix. Today we should call it a canting coat. *Paly of six Argent and Gules on a chief Or a willow tree proper.*

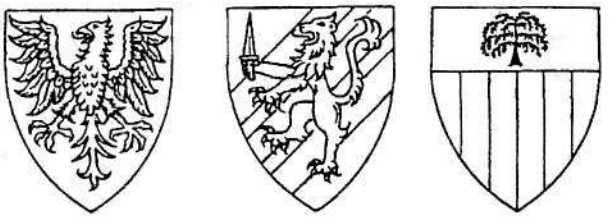
The story begins in 1161 when **Gubertus von Salis** was elected 5th Grandmaster of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. In 1600 **Baptista von Salis** was made Knight of the Golden Spur, a Papal order, and Count Palatine of the Palace of Lateran - a hereditary title. Although this was a papal title the **De Salis** family later embraced a Protestant form of religion and many members of the family have so remained.

Peter von Salis was Seigneur of the Imperial fief of Oberach and envoy from the Grisons to **Queen Anne**.

He was made a Count of the Holy Roman Empire by **Francis** I, Emperor of Austria, on 12th March 1746 - another hereditary title. The title of Count of the Holy Roman Empire was conferred on the grantee with the remainder to his descendants of both sexes for all time.

Jerome, his only son, 2nd Count of the Holy Roman Empire came to England about 1730 and was immediately naturalised by a special Act of Parliament and was appointed envoy from England to the Grisons.

Jerome's arms illustrate his ancestry and honours - the shield is divided into four quarters: *1st & 4th – Or an eagle displayed Sable* (the arms of the Holy Roman Empire) *2nd & 3rd – Azure three bends sinister wavy Argent a lion rampant and crowned Or brandishing in the right paw a sword proper hilt gold* (Oberach fiefdom) *over all (in pretence) an inescutcheon per fess bearing the De Salis arms.* The supporters are *dexter - a leopard guardant Or & sinister a griffin reguardant Or.*

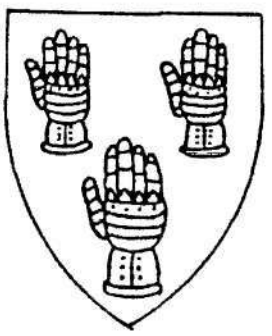


HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE OBERACH DE SALIS

The motto reads *Pro Deo rege et Patria* (for God King and Country) – *rege* being added when **Jerome** settled in England.

Jerome was the first **De Salis** to buy property in Harlington and he married **Mary Fane**, daughter of **Charles, 1st Viscount Fane** of Ireland whose arms are:- Azure *three dexter gauntlets Or.* He was the great-grandson of **Francis, Earl of Westmoreland**. **Jerome** died in 1794 and a son, **Peter**, who succeeded him became **Lord of Dawley Manor** in 1772 and occupied the house, Dawley Court.

Jerome, 4th Count, married three times - firstly, **Sophia Drake** whose father lived at Hillingdon Place. When she died at an early age he inherited the house but this was in the period of the Napoleonic Wars and French sounding names like **De Salis** aroused suspicion - so **Jerome** applied for, and received, Royal Licence to adopt the arms and the name of the **Fane**, family in addition to his own - so they became **Fane De Salis**.



Mary Fane was **Jerome's** grandmother and she traced her descent from some of the most noble and illustrious families in the kingdom including **Despenser, Beaufort, Neville** and **Beauchamp**. Because **Jerome** was the next representative of the second and last **Viscount Fane** he was able to show this in his arms.

And now the achievement of the **Fane De Salis** family became:- *Quarterly of six -*

1. **De Salis**	2 **Fane**	3.. **Despenser**
4. **Beaufort**	5. **Neville**	6. **Beauchamp**

There are four crests - three for **De Salis** - *an eagle displayed, a demi-woman* and the fourth for **Fane** - *a bull's head.*

On 4th April 1809 **Jerome** was granted Royal Licence to himself and descendants to use the title "Count" in the UK. Note the Count's coronet.

The 5th Count returned to Switzerland to live and served in the **Swiss Guards**. But **Rodolf**, one of his brothers served in the **8th (Royal Irish) Hussars** and was with them at **Balaclava** when they took part in the **Charge of the Light Brigade.**

A sister **Henrietta** married **Colonel Bisse Challoner** of Portnall Park, Virginia Water - "only a biscuit's toss" from Middlesex across the Thames. They had no children so the property was left to yet another brother, **Henry Jerome** - and members of the **De Salis** family lived at Portnall Park from 1872 until the house was sold in 1924.

The **De Salis** family have always insisted that their name should begin with a capital 'D'.

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Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps

On 27th March the **Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps** celebrated its **Centenary** when all members "remembered with pride, gratitude and eternal affection all comrades who gave their lives in the service of their country".

The badge is described as :- *the cypher of Queen Alexandra upon the Dannebrog, or Danish Cross, the whole within a laurel wreath and the motto* ***Sub cruce candida*** (Under the White Cross). *All ensigned with the Crown..*

Queen Alexandra was, of course, the eldest daughter of **King Kristian IX** of Denmark hence the use of the Dannebrog,

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Saint Antony of Padua

Saint Antony (1195-1231) was born in Lisbon and was a member of the Order of St Francis. His phenomenal knowledge of Holy Scripture, as indicated by the Book, combined with his eloquence, earned him the honour of being called "the eldest son of St Francis". The lilies refer to his purity, the stems to his youth, (he was only twenty six when he died),. *Gold Book, silver lilies with green stems, on a brown field.*

A Lion's Resurrections

by **Dr Arnold Rabbow**

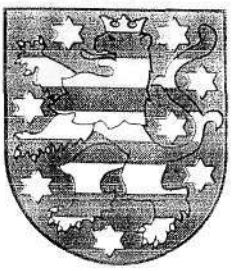
In the September 2001 special issue of **The Seaxe** **Cynthia Lydiard Cannings** reported what **Florence of Worcester** wrote about the fate of the early **Thuringians** at the hands of the sturdy **Saxons** and their seaxes. That event indeed occurred in 531 when the **Franks** and the **Saxons** conquered the **Thuringian** kingdom.

However, **Thuringia** resurfaced after 500 years under a new dynasty, not of kings, but of landgraves this time, only to disappear again from the map in 1247 following the death of the last landgrave. It was then carved up into a patchwork of petty states, among them the principalities of **Schwarzburg** and **Reuss** (both splitting up into half a dozen junior branches each), a dozen **Saxon** duchies, of which the best known is the house of **Saxe-Coburg-Gotha**, which still reigns in **Britain** today (albeit under the name of *Windsor*), with **Prussia, Saxony** and **Hesse** swallowing up the rest.

However, after another 700 years, **Thuringia** as a political entity reappeared once again, when the remaining duchies and principalities were united in 1920 to form the **Free State of Thuringia**, which, however, in 1952 was again dissolved, this time by the communist regime in the former **German Democraric Republic**.

38 years later, after the fall of the totalitarian state in **East Germany** resulting in the reunification of **Germany**, **Thuringia** rose again from the ashes to become one of the 16 Laender (states) of the **Federal Republic.**

Thuringia's armorial history reflects the repeated rises and falls of its territorial existence. Whereas the old **Thuringian** kingdom had, of course, not possessed any arms, the landgraves started with a simple lion coat (maybe *argent on azure*) in the 12th century, but added the peculiar white and red stripes quite soon (in heraldic blazon: *azure, a lion barry gules and argent;* in the beginning the number of stripes was not fixed).



The most appealing explanation of those stripes is a romantic love story involving two saints. In 1211 **Elizabeth**, four-year old daughter of the king of **Hungary**, was betrothed to the young landgrave **Ludwig IV**, aged eleven. Legend has it that she brought the red and white stripes of the **Hungarian** arms with her to **Thuringia**. In 1220 the young couple, very much in love with each other, married. **Elizabeth** and **Ludwig** both were very pious. **Elizabeth** gave away most of her wordly belongings to the poor. After her husband had died on a crusade in 1227, the new landgrave, **Ludwig's** brother, got tired of **Elizabeth's** habits. Once he surprised **Elizabeth** when she was on the way to the villagers and harshly demanded she uncover her basket which as usual contained all sorts of alms. When she

obeyed and took away the cloth, the contents had miraculously turned into roses!

Elizabeth, still in mourning for her husband, prayed much and ate little and accordingly died in 1231 at the age of only 24. Her mortal remains attracted many pilgrims and wrought miraculous healings, and in 1235 she was canonized by the church. Her husband, the pious crusader, was proclaimed a saint later.

Another theory about the origin of the lion's stripes favoured by modern heraldists holds that the red and white stripes, emblem of the cathedral's chapter in **Mainz**, denote the landgraves' feudal connections with the archbishops of **Mainz** as their earl marshals.

The striped lion, however, did not disappear with the demise of the landgraves in 1247. It lived on in **Hesse. Hesse** had been part of **Thuringia** up to then but was made a separate landgraviate, which, after many separations and transformations, became the present state of Hesse.

When in 1920 **Thuringia** was revived it was not thought suitable to revive its historic lion also, because that would have resulted in the confusing situation of two states bearing the same arms. The solution however was less than satisfactory. In 1921 an artificial coat was made up for **Thuringia** containing *seven (2:3:2) silver stars on a red field* denoting the amalgamated territories as they had existed in 1920 **(Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Reuss, Sondershausen** , and **Schwarzburg).**

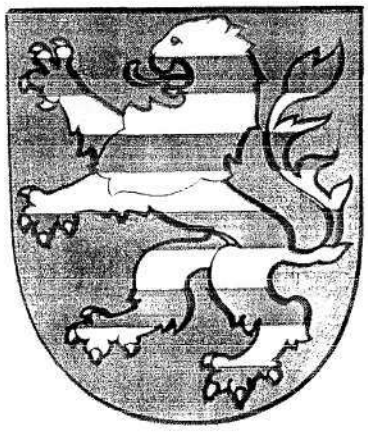
That coat was, as might be expected, not very popular. Therefore the National Socialists did not meet much opposition when in 1933 they did away with it and revived the old **Thuringian** lion, but making it clutch a golden swastika in its paws. However, they suppressed the states' rights anyway and thus the Nazi lion seldom appeared in public.

It was abolished, of course, after the downfall of the Third Reich in 1945, and **Thuringia** received yet another shield, this time containing *a golden lion on a red field* surrounded by the stars from the 1921-1933 coat, with an eighth star added for the former **Prussian** enclaves that were now returned to **Thuringia**.

But again, the new lion had an ephemeral life, because **Thuringia** was now occupied by the Soviets and the Communist regime they installed in **East Germany** suppressed the states altogether in 1952 and divided them up into artificial districts in order to wipe out any regional identities which they regarded as obstacles on the way to completion of the one-party state.

When the Communist regime collapsed in 1989, the former states in **East Germany** were revived, following the thousand-year old federalist tradition of **Germany** which, except for the years of totalitarian rule, has always been composed of states with strong regional feelings. However, one problem remained: Since the **Hessian** lion, although of **Thuringian** descent, was still around and had, in fact, enjoyed a longer uninterrupted life than its **Thuringian** brother-lion, **Thuringia** could not simply revert to what would rightfully have been its very own lion pure and simple.

Of course the **Thuringian** lion was revived, even with its golden crown (whereas the **Hessian** lion had, in an upsurge of "republican" feeling, dropped his in 1920 after the grand-duchy had become a republic). But to the lion the stars were added again, thus giving the modern **Thuringian** arms a somewhat crowded look. And whereas both lions are armed gold, the ten stripes of the **Hessian** lion start with a silver stripe, whereas the eight stripes of the **Thuringian** lion start with red. So at present two German states do indeed use the same armorial beast, but sufficiently different from each other. And there is just another detail: while the **Hessian** lion is, discreetly but distinctly, male, the sex of its **Thuringian** relative (brother? sister?) has been neutralized, thus ensuring the victory of present-day political correctness over nature.



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The Ghost or Shadow as a Charge

by **Stephen Kibbey**

I recently acquired a booklet entitled ***The Ghost or Shadow as a Charge in Heraldry.*** It was a paper read by **Hugh Stanford London** to the **Society of Antiquaries**. The title intrigued me. Were there really ghosts in heraldry? If anyone can tell us it was surely the learned Hugh Stanford London, F.S.A., Norfolk Herald Extraordinary. The first paragraph continues the intrigue when we are told that the charge ought to be interpreted as a *ghost* or *phantom*. Where does the shadow come into it? Do ghosts cast shadows?

The charge in question is termed *Umbra* in Latin and *Ombré* in French, but it is also known as *Adumbration*.*

The *ombré* is mentioned in nearly all the English treatises from the fifteenth century onwards. On the continent it appears from the seventeenth century. However, in actual use the charge was first seen in the Low Countries about 1275, in France about 1390, and England, Switzerland, Italy, and Scotland about 1411. Dame Julia Berners mentions it in Part III of -***The Boke of St. Albans.*** There are three paragraphs which refer specifically to the *umbra*. The first paragraph mentions the - *mylneris cros shadowyd* or *umbraited* as in *He berith of golde with a mylneris cros umbratid or shadowd*". In this paragraph it is said that the shadow is to be black regardless of the colour of the field. The second paragraph deals with the *cros floree patent umbratid.* "*He berith of gowles and a cross patent flore umbratyd*". The author remarks that the cross is not

properly a cross but a shadow of such a cross. The reason is that the colour of the field shows through .... *'the body of the sayd shadow'*. The third paragraph is *'Off a eros flori patent umbratit and perforated'. "He berith of golde a eros patent flurry shadoyd & perfyd with gowles".* In this paragraph the writer says there are certain *"nobuls and gentilmen in Englonde"* who bear the shadow in their arms. Unfortunately no names are mentioned. It can be difficult to read some parts of *'The Boke of St Albans'* and so I quote directly from **H.S. London's** text:

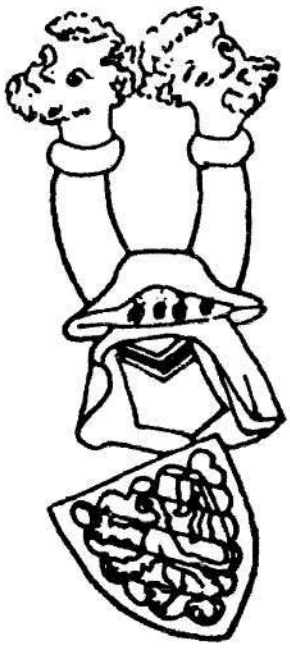
"The gist of the three paragraphs is that:

(i) The umbra of any object may be borne as a charge in armory;

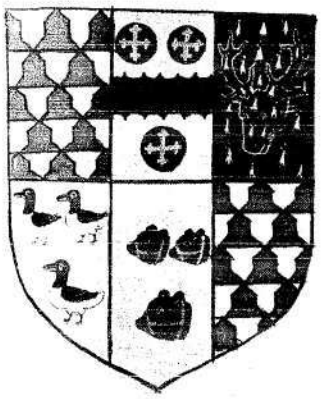
(ii) It is to be represented by a mere outline; and

(iii) The outline is to be black whatever the colour of the field."

As you would expect **Gerald Legh** had something to say about it in his ***Accendens of Armory***[2]. *"He beareth Or, a Lion Saliaunt* (sic) *umbrated. This is as much to faie, as the shadow of a Lion, and yet the Armorye is good. Here maye neuer be blazed any colour because hee is but traced with a pecell, upo* (sic) *the field. So that the fields sheweth through him & therefore is of no effect, then the shadow of a ma* (sic) *in armory"* (Folio 45a). *"The fielde Argent on the dexter poynt, a Saltier umbrated. The meaning whereof is that the fame is but as the figure of a Saltier. If the Herehaught haue meede for this cote, it is more than needeth"* (Folio 106). *"He beareth Argent a crosse entrailed. The colour is not named here, for it is always Sable, and is no bigger, than touched with a penfell, or tricked with a penne"* (Folio 36). The accompanying illustration is a *Cross Bottony* in outline *tricked Argent* as is the field. The term *'cross entailed'* is given in **Elvin's** ***'A Dictionary of Heraldry'*** as *"An outline only, as a 'cross entrailed'"*. However this term is not found in **Brooke-Little's** ***"Boutell's Heraldry"*** or his ***"An Heraldic Alphabet".*** Nor have I found it in recent textbooks on heraldry. **William Beny has** ***'Entrailed'*** listed with *'Purfled'* and *'Shadowed'* and describes them as ..... *are terms used by* **Leigh**, *without naming any colour, it being transparent, as if the field were seen through it. It is sometimes called umbrated; any charges may be thus borne.* **Guillim** has two entries in his dictionary section. Under *'Ombré'* he simply says *"is fadowed in French"*. Under *'Adumbration'* he is more forthcoming. *"Adumbration is a Shadowing; and when any Figure is born fo fadowed, or obfcured, as that nothing but the bare Purfile or (as Painters say) the out-line is visible, such is said to be adumbrated:' As this Form of Bearing is fo very fingular, I shall conceal my objections againft the Blafon, which I cannot approve; some term such Adumbration, Transparency, which though it may fomething plainer defcribe the Bearing, yet I cannot like it".*



How many families used this charge in their arms? In **London's** summary he says only one family, the **Trazegnies**, has used the *ombré* regularly and in all its branches. At the time he gave the talk (1947) it was still being used by the **Marquis of Trazegnies.** The arms the family used were: *'Bendy of six pieces Or and Azure a Lion Ombré within a bordure engrailed Or'*. Other families which used this charge at some time include, from England, **Scrope, Boynton**, and an unidentified ancestor of **Beauchamp of Binnerton**. From Scotland the arms *'Gules a heart proper shadowed or betwixt three cinquefoils ermine'* were matriculated in 1678-9 as a quartering by **Hamilton of Udstone** and his cadet of **Wishaw**. The current Lyon Register was set up in 1672 by the Act of Parliament of that year. It is unfortunate that in the first volumes of the Register only the blazons were recorded, therefore there is no official drawing of the arms in the Register. **Lord Belhaven and Stenton** was the representative of Wishaw in 1947 and therefore using the only representation of a ghost or shadow in British Armory.

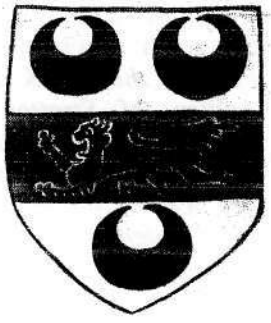


I do not know if this coat is still being used by his descendants today.

In the clerestory windows in **York Minster** can be found a number of windows with the arms of **Scrope**, the famous *Azure a bend Or*. However, in the third window from the west, on the north side of the choir, there are six arms of **Scrope** where on the bend *is a Lion passant guardant* in black outline. It seems certain that the lion was intended to be a shadow. **Henry, 3rd Lord Scrope of Masham, KG.** Treasurer of England and a close friend of **Henry IV** and **Henry V**, used the arms with the shadow lion in his last years. In his will he requests his effigy to be placed on his tomb, *armed in my arms with the shadow of a lion on the bend as used during my lifetime.*

There are three shields carved in stone with this lion on the bend and which **London** takes to be **Sir Henry's** *'Lion Umbra'*. One is on the choir wall in **York Minster** while the other two are in adjacent bays on the **North Walk** in the cloisters at **Canterbury Cathedral**. They are carved in relief and on the two in the **Canterbury** cloisters the lion is painted *purpure*. (The beast on the shield in **York Minster** is a *'lion passant guardant'* whilst those in **Canterbury** are *'lion passant'*).

From a collection of arms and pedigrees of northern families dated between 1490 and 1500 the arms of **Boynton** of **Sedbury** are blazoned, *'topace a vng fesse entre trois croissants ruby et sus la dite fesse vng lion en vumbre'* – (*'Or a fess between three crescents Gules and on the fess a lion umbre'*). Interestingly, about the middle of the fifteenth century, a member of the **Boynton** family, **Sir Christopher of Sedbury** in Yorkshire, married **Agnes Scrope**, daughter of the **4th Lord Scrope** of **Bolton** and his first wife, **Elizabeth** who was a niece of the **3rd Lord Scrope** of **Masham**. The arms with the shadow of the lion on the fess was recorded by **Thomas Tonge**, Norroy King of Arms, on his Visitation of the Northern Counties in 1530. In 1584 when **Robert Glover** made a Visitation to Yorkshire in lieu of his father-in-law, **William Flower**, he entered the arms *with a gold lion on the fess* but not as a shadow. In the 1666 Visitation (carried out by **Dugdale**?) the lion completely disappears from the fess. On the tombstone of **Sir Henry Boynton** and his wife **Isabel Lumley** in Gilling church are the arms with the *lion passant* carved in relief.



I would be very interested to know of any other families who use a ghost or shadow on their arms.

Notes and Comments

1. On 30th January 1947 **Hugh Stanford London F.S.A.**, Norfolk Herald Extraordinary, read a paper to the ***Society of Antiquaries*** entitled '***The Ghost or Shadow as a Charge in Heraldry'.*** The paper was published in 1949 in ***Archaeologia vol.XCIII***. This article is based entirely on **H.S..London's** paper.

2. ***Accendens of Armory*** - **Gerald Legh**, 1576 edition.

3. ***Encyclopaedia Heraldica, Vol.1*** - **William Berry** *"Ombré*, (French, shadowed; in Latin *inunbratus*.) Frequently met with in French heraldry, is seldom if ever used in English armory. *Ombré de croix*, says **Colombiere**, is *to be represented of the colour of smoke, so as to see through it; being, as the term expresses, only the shadow of a cross. Ombré de soleil, is when the sun is borne in armory, so that the eyes, nose, and mouth, which are represented at other times, do not distinctly appear; but there is sufficiently thin colouring for the face to be seen faintly".*

"Adumbrated — signifying the shadow only of any charge, or bearing, painted of the same colour as the field, but of a darker hue or shade. Bearings in this manner occur in French & German authors, who have written upon heraldry, but it is seldom to be met with in English coats of arms".

The above comments from **Berry's** ***Encyclopaedia*** have been lifted virtually word for word from **Edmondson's** *'A Complete Body of Heraldry'*

4. ***'A Display of Heraldry'***, 1724. - **John. Guillim**

5. **Henry** was involved in a plot to kill the king, **Henry V** and his three brothers. 'The '***Southampton Plot'***, as it came to be known, involved in addition to, **Henry, 3rd Lord Scrope** of **Masham, Richard, Earl** of **Cambridge,** brother of the **Duke** of **York**, and **Thomas Gray of Heton.** They were all found guilty of treason and condemned to be hung, drawn and beheaded, but the hanging was later remitted. **Cambridge** and **Gray** were spared the drawing but not **Scrope,** due to the closeness and favours received from the king.

6 An extract from his will can be found in '***The Scrope and Grosvenor Roll' vol.2*** — **N. Harris Nicholas** (1832).

7. ***'The Heraldry of Canterbury Cathedral'*** — **Commander A.W.B. Messenger**. I believe the shields were repainted about 10 years prior to **Messenger's** survey (1947). In the survey the lion is blazoned

'purpure' - however, a recent visit to the cloisters has shown that the lion is very much *Gules*. Have the shields been repainted since the 1930's?

8. **Henry, 3rd Lord Scrope** of **Masham** was not the only **Scrope** to bear a Lion on his bend. Another **Henry, Sir Henry Scrope** of **Bolton**, Knight Banneret, bore *'Azure a Bend Or charged in the upper part of the bend with a Lion passant Purpure'.*

Additional notes to original article

1. *Adumbrated* (p. *15) & Ombré* (p7302) are mentioned in **Cussan's *'The Handbook of Heraldry'***

2. *Umbrated* is mentioned in **Planché's *'The Pursuivant of Arms'*** (p202)

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*__Boutell__ tells us that adumbrated means *shadowed; of a charge shown only in outline* and that adumbration means *the shading used to throw charges into apparent relief* - Eds

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In the time of Queen Dick

by **Cynthia Lydiard-Cannings**

No.13 – HAY of ERROL

It was on a Thursday afternoon in the last quarter of the tenth century that a poor family won name, fame, fortune, arms, and title. Returning from a day's ploughing the sprightly head of the family, accompanied by his two tall sons, heard a commotion on the far side of the ridge that divided his fields from the River Tay. Suddenly a soldier, one of **King Kenneth McDubh's** troops from nearby Scone, burst from the narrow gap that led to the river bank.

Norsemen! he shouted as he sped by. ***We can't hold them! Flee for your lives!***

Behind him, more of **Kenneth's** troops appeared. Surprised by raiders so far up-river, they had swiftly had all resistance knocked out of them.

Cowards! yelped the farmer, thinking of his cattle and crops, his goodwife and his daughters in the nearby farmhouse, and hopping about in anxiety and rage. ***Call yourselves king's men? Stand and fight!*** Then, example being more than precept, he pushed his sons towards the mouth of the gap.

The raiders, gaily pursuing their victory through the narrow defile, were startled to find it blocked by two young giants brandishing the ox-yokes they had been carrying home from the fields. Beyond them **Kenneth's** shamed patrol was reforming - and between the two groups, more unnerving than either in its wild intensity, was a small, capering figure, waving its arms and prevailing upon them with strange Scottish oaths.

The seawolves made a half-hearted attempt to recapture their earlier insouciance, but they were already unsettled by being further inland than ever before; they were looking for plunder, not for battle; and after a couple of broken heads they decided to retreat to their boats.

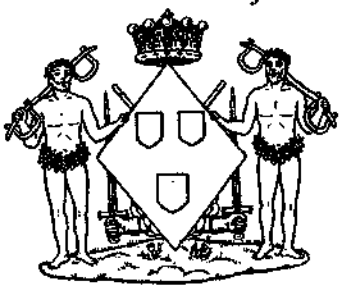
Kenneth's troops flocked round the rustic heroes. ***The king shall hear of your gallantry this day. What is your name?***

The two sons grinned bashfully and looked at their sire who, exhausted by his efforts, hung his head and panted: ***Hey, hey, hey***!

Their name is Hay, said the king's men. And that is what they told the king.

My three brave warriors! said the king, when they were brought before him where he walked in his gardens at the Palace of Scone. ***Fortune brought you to my soldiers' aid, and Fortune shall decide your reward*** and he loosed the falcon upon his wrist.

Fortune sent the bird soaring high above the Carse of Gowry, on and on till she lighted on the rocky outcrop still, by the simple of those parts, called The Falconstone; and her flight compassed the wide lands of **Errol**, which **Kenneth** gave to the farmer and his sons. ***And the falcon shall be your crest***, he said, ***and your supporters two youths with ox-yokes. And for your arms you shall bear three shields, and they shall ever recall the part three brave men played in shielding my realm from its enemies***



And the family of **Hay, Earls of Errol,** *bears argent, three escutcheons gules, to this very day*.

(First published in the Norfolk Standard of September 2001 and reprinted with the kind permission of the editor and the author.)

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The author has pointed out that we "left a great chunk out" when we reproduced her story of the ***Squires of Audley*** in Seaxe No.38 of December 2001 – so, in deference to a major contributor, we apologise and print below what the opening paragraph should have been. ***After the Battle of Poitiers the Black Prince embraced Sir James Audley, of Stratton Audley in the county of Oxfordshire, and said: "Sir James, I ought gretly to honour you: for by your valyaunce ye have this day achyved the grace and renome of us all, and ye are reputed for the moost valyant of all other. And to the intent to furnysshe you the better to pursue the warres, I retayne you for ever to be my knight; with fyve hundred markes of yerely revenewes, the which I shall assigne you on myne herytage in Englande.***

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Corrigenda

In the issues of Seaxe as shown please re-number Cynthia Lydiard-Canning's articles **In the Time of Queen Dick** as follows:-

No.10. Fitzgerald of Kildare	No. 36	May 2001
No.11. The Squires of Audley	No. 38	Dec 2001
No.12. Cunninghame of Cunninghame	No. 39	Feb 2002

Cunninghame and Audley

Sounds like a department store! With her delightful articles under the series heading **In the time of Queen Dick** **Cynthia** certainly gets people going. **Iain Swinnerton** takes her to task for *believing Will Shakespeare's version of Scottish history* and writes that *McBeth was, in fact, one of the best kings Scotland ever had and his wife became a saint whereas Malcolm Canmore was one of the worst – a real bloody tyrant. But then Will was writing to please his paymaster James who was, of course, descended from Malcolm.*

In response **Cynthia** asks *when have I ever claimed to agree with Shakespeare's version of MacBeth? In fact, I would be right out there in front claiming that as he [Iain] says, Mcbeth Mac Findlaech was one the best kings Scotland ever had, an excellent all round egg; and Malcolm Canmore one of the worst.. No argument from me. It's all of a piece with* ***Richard III****: Shakespeare has a lot to answer for*!

At the same time **Iain** asked if **Cynthia**. had any idea why **John Swynnerton** who fought at Poitiers bore thereafter *Ermine on a chief Gules a fret Or* when all other **Swynnertons/Swinnertons** have always borne *Argent a cross formée flory Sable*?

Cynthia is unable to help – can anyone else throw any light on the subject?

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Heraldry in Glamorgan

We are pleased to accede to the request of **Tony Jones** and have pleasure in publishing his correction of your editors' misunderstading.

"The printed series of "**Heraldry in Glamorgan**" (which had commenced in 1989) concluded in 1998 with Part 8 - **Cardiff Castle**; this was because of high publishing costs. However, like the Phoenix, the series arose from the ashes in 1999 in a new guise, loose-leaved, lazer-copied, in an A4 format and with an heraldic colour print in each issue. In this format "**Heraldry in Glamorgan**" continued to be produced, for a select band of followers from the four corners of the United Kingdom, for a further *eighteen parts*, until finally concluding (mission accomplished) with Part 26 in December 2001."

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The Invasion of Spain

At the time of the "invasion" of Spain in February by a detachment of Royal Marine Commandos who landed at the wrong map reference we were amused by a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* which reads – *"As young Marines fifty years ago we found there were two things that worried us; a sailor with a rifle and an officer with a map*!

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More on Audley

Bill Burgess takes up the story and writes:-

I am particularly interested in the article by ***Cynthia Lydiard-Cannings*** *regarding the squires of* ***Audley****. Looking back through my files, I see that I did in fact make a contribution to the* ***Seaxe*** *in January 1985 on the same subject.*

There does appear to be some question regarding the granting of augmentations to the four squires mentioned in ***Cynthia's*** *article.*

Froissart *in his Chronicles gives an account of the award of 500 marks to the squires but does not mention them by name.*

Scott-Giles *in his* ***Romance of Heraldry*** *mentions* ***John de Delves*** *but adds to the problem by introducing another name =* ***Mackworth;*** *both of whom he states were given the fretty augmentation. The* ***Mackworth*** *entry in* ***Burke's General Armoury*** *also refers to the augmentation being granted for services at Poictiers.*

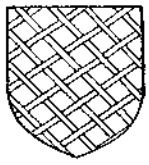
To add to the confusion, ***James Blundell*** *in his article* ***Sir James Audley's Cheshire Squires*** *states that two of* ***Audley's*** *squires at Poctiers were* ***Laurence Pecche*** *and* ***John Welles****. He also seems to question whether the four squires who were supposed to have been at the battle, were in fact there at all. He also states that one of the descendants of the* ***Dutton*** *family claims that they were using the fret prior to Poictiers.*

As so very few of our readers will have a copy of the *Seaxe* of January 1985 we feel that the best way of maintaining continuity is to reprint the article here –

A Tale of Augmentation

by **Bill Burgess**

During the battle of Poitiers 1356, **Sir James Audley** distinguished himself by many deeds of valour and was badly wounded during the fighting. After the battle **Edward** the **Black Prince** enquired after him and on being told of his injuries, had him brought to his tent where he awarded **Sir James** an annual revenue of 500 marks.



Sir James in the true spirit of chivalry transferred the **Prince's** gift to his four squires; the **Prince**, on hearing of this gesture gently chided him but on hearing the reason, namely that the squires had rendered such good service that day, gave **Sir James** a further gift of 500 marks.

Froissart in his ***Chronicles*** gives a detailed account of the incident but unfortunately does not mention the squires by name. Tradition has it that not only did they receive the gift of **Sir James** but were granted the **Audley** fret or fretty to their arms.

The gentlemen in question are generally given in most accounts as being:-

Thomas Dutton of **Dutton**
John Delves of **Duddington**
John Hawkestone of Wrinehill and
Robert Fouleshurst of **Barthomley**

In some accounts - for example **C.W. Scott Giles** - ***Romance of Heraldry*** the name of **John Mackworth**

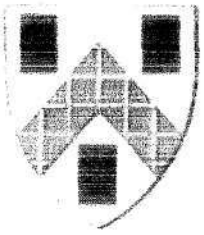
is given as being one of the squires. Whilst it makes a good story there is now some doubt as to whether the exploits were those of **James, Lord Audley** of **Heighley** or in fact the son of **Sir James Audley** of **Stratton**. **(Josiah Wedgewood, *The Parentage of Sir James Audley KG).***

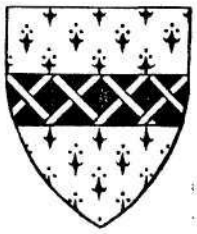
There seems to be some historical support for the fact that one of the **James'** may have been rewarded by the **Black Prince** and subsequently he gave this to his squires (**Froissart - *Chronicles*).**

There is however evidence to show that at least three of the squires were not present at the battle and two of **Sir James Audley's** squires can be identified as **Laurence Peeche** and **John Welles**.

As far as the augmentation is concerned **Delves, Dutton** and **Foulehurst** were all showing a fret or fretty charge on their arms before **Poitiers.**

One interesting fact that may explain the assumption that





the augmentation was granted to the squires at **Poitiers** is the entry in **Burke's *Landed Gentry*** for **Mackworth**:- ***Sir John and Sir James Mackworth "valiant men" granted by John Touchet, Lord Audley 1404, son- in-law and eventual successor to James de Audley, Lord Audley, part of the Audley arms for the services rendered by them and their ancestors to the Audley family especially at the battle of Poitiers.***

Dutton – *Quarterly Argent and Gules in the 2nd and 3rd quarters a fret Or.*

Delves – *Argent a chevron Gules* ***fretty Or between three delves Sable.***

Fouleshurst-*Gules fretty Or on a chief Argent two mullets pierced Sable*

Hawkestone – *Ermine a fess fretty Or*

Mackworth – *Per pale indented Sable and Ermine a chevron Gules fretty Or.*

Sources

James Blundell - ***Sir James Audley's Cheshire Squires***

Josiah Wedgewood - ***The Parentage of Sir James De Audley KG***

H. J. Hewitt - ***The Black Prince's Expedition 1355-57***

John Commidge - ***The Black Prince***

Froissart - ***Chronicles***

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Red Faced Again

Iain Swinnerton has pointed out to us that in **Seaxe** No.39 we wrote that the **Worcestershire Regiment** became the 29th (**or the Worcestershire Regiment of Foot**) in 1782 whereas it was actually numbered in 1751 and gained its territorial title in 1782. (This slip is one of the penalties of using the previous month's potted history as a template!).

We are also red faced by our omission of the badge worn by the **Worcestershire Regiment** during World War I and which was included in that excellent paperback *Identifying your World War I Soldier from Badges and Photographs* by **Iain Swinnerton** and so very ably illustrated by **Roland Symons.** It was published by **The Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd., Units 15-16 Chesham Industrial Estate, Oram Street, Bury, Lancashire BL9 6EN at £6.50**

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Did You Know

The synchromesh gearbox was invented by **Citroen** and both the badge and the logo have been stylised representations of the actual synchromesh gears ever since.

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One for Robin

Bill Burgess sends us the following amusing verse on hatchments and their mottoes which he found in a church at Allerton in Yorkshire.

Where'er a hatchment we discern
(A truth before ne'er started),
The motto makes us surely learn
The sex of the departed.
If 'tis the husband sleeps, he deems
Death's day a felix dies
Of unaccustomed quiet dreams,
And cries in caelo quies.
But if the wife, she from the tomb
Wounds Parthia -like post tergum
Hints to her spouse his future doom,
And, threatening, cries resurgam?

.....

felix dies = happy day
in caelo quies = rest is in Heaven
post tergum = after
resurgam = I shall rise again

✣✣ ✣✣✣

It is with great sadness that we announce the death

on 25th March of

Margaret Jones

the wife of Tony Jones - author, artist and heraldist. Although Margaret was not a heraldist herself she always accompanied Tony to meetings and we were privileged to meet her on a number of occasions. The world will be a sadder place without her. Our deepest sympathy goes out to Tony in his great loss

✣☆✣☆✣☆✣

Next Meetings

✣☆✣☆✣☆✣

There will be no more meetings of

The Middlesex Heraldry Society

until the **AGM** on **26th September**

but visits have been arranged to:-

The Middlesex Guildhall in **June** and

St Albans Abbey in **August**

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Actual dates have not yet been finalised but will be announced as soon as possible.

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The Chiltern Heraldry Group

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*There will be no more meetings until the **Autumn**.*

*Further details in the **July** issue of **Seaxe**.*

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Thought for the Day

If England was what England seems,
An' not the England of our dreams,
But only putty, brass an' paint,
'Ow quick we'd drop her! But she ain't!

The Return by – *Rudyard Kipling*

✣☆✣☆✣☆✣

Middlesex Guildhall - Thursday, 6th June

St Albans Abbey - Saturday, 17th August

City of Bath Heraldic Society

ROYAL ARMS - STUDY DAY

Saturday 19th October 2002

To mark the **Golden Jubilee** of **Her Majesty the Queen**, the **City of Bath Heraldic Society** in association with **The Heraldry Society** will be staging a ***Royal Arms Study Day*** on **Saturday 19th October 2002** at **Abbey Church House, Bath.**

The programme will be as follows:

1015-1045	*Registration and Coffee*
1045-1050	*Welcome and Domestic Notices*
1050-1200	*The Royal Arms of Great Britain*
Keith Lovell Hon. FHS - (The Heraldry Society)	
1200-1315	*Lunch Break*
1315-1430	*Walking Tour of Royal Arms in Central Bath*
1430-1530	*Royal Arms in Churches within a Ten Mile Radius of Bath*
John Ede (Bath Heraldic Society)	
1530-1600	*Afternoon Tea*
1600-1700	*Hanoverian Royal Heraldry*
Dr Arnold Rabbow (Braunschweig, Germany)	

The conducted walk to view examples of ***Royal Arms in Central Bath*** will include some fine coade stone examples recently restored by the **City of Bath Heraldic Society**

The fee for the day is £10 and includes coffee on arrival and afternoon tea. Members wishing to bring a picnic lunch and eat it at **Abbey Church House** will also be provided with tea, coffee or squash.

If you wish to attend this event please apply to **Michael Messer, Bath Heraldic Society, Flat 1, 2 Church Street, Abbey Green, Bath, Somerset. BA1 1NL (Telephone enquiries 01225-420654). PLEASE ENCLOSE A STAMPED ADDRESSED ENVELOPE BIG ENOUGH TO HOLD SEVERAL SHEETS OF A4 PAPER.**

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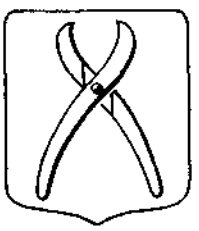
Saint Agatha



During the Decian persecution **Saint Agatha,** a Sicilian of noble birth, died under torture rather than break her vow of lifelong consecration to **Christ.** Another version is that she rejected the love of the Roman consul, **Quintilianus,** and suffered a cruel martyrdom in AD 251. **Saint Agatha,** is the patron saint of Catania and is invoked against fire and lightning; she is also the patron saint of bell-founders and of bell-ringers. **Her badge is described as** - *Gold pincers on a red field.*

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